

Application/Control Number: 09/769,119  
Art Unit: 2655

Docket No.: 2000-0031

### SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 30 of page 4 with the following:

--The VAD 152 outputs an active signal, which indicates an inactive-to-active transition, both to the handset's control interface 164 and the ~~ADR 156~~ ADR 154, thereby signifying that voice frames are present. The handset's control interface 164, in turn, informs the traffic channel manager 166 via the control channel 168 that a traffic channel is needed to send the bit-stream. The traffic channel manager 166, in turn, locates and allocates an available traffic channel and, after the access delay,  $D_a$ , informs the handset's control interface 164 by sending an appropriate message back over the control channel 168, which is sent on to the ADR 154. The traffic channel is requested and assigned by the traffic channel manager 166 at the start of each talkspurt. At the end of each talkspurt, the VAD 152 detects that no further speech is being generated, and sends an appropriate signal to the handset's control interface 164 which, in turn, informs the traffic channel manager 166 that the assigned traffic channel is no longer needed and now may be reused. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 20 of page 7 with the following:

-- Fig. 5 presents a generalized flow chart 200, illustrating the steps associated with step 186 of Fig. 4. In step 202, the ADR 154 receives a frame from the AIP 150. In step 204 ~~202~~, the ADR determines the pitch period  $P$  using the most recent portion of the received frame. Preferably, this is done by performing an autocorrelation of a terminal section of the frame, with earlier portions of that frame, and perhaps even earlier frames, by using various lags within some finite range. The lag corresponding to the peak of the resulting autocorrelation output is then taken as the pitch period  $P$ . The pitch period estimate  $P$  is used even when the speech is unvoiced. In step 206, the ADR subtracts one pitch period  $P$  worth of signal from the frame, although integer multiples of a single pitch period may be subtracted, if  $P$  is short enough. After the pitch period has been cut, a first segment of the

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frame located immediately before the cut portion, and a second segment of the frame comprising an endmost portion of the cut portion are merged. As seen in step 208, this is preferably done by an overlap-add technique which mixes the two segments so as to ensure a smooth transition. Finally, in step 210, the cut frame is sent on to the speech encoder 156 in preparation for transmission of the cut frame. --